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# Wiring Diagrams and Associated Documents

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# Wiring Diagrams and Associated Documents

## Model: All

# **Production: All**

# OBJECTIVES

#### After completion of this module you will be able to:

- Demonstrate accurate and efficient use of Wiring Diagrams.
- Understand general conventions that dictate the format of how wiring schematics are drawn.
- Locate correct schematics using a variety of different methods.
- Correctly interpret symbols and identifying common devices that are often used in the wiring schematics.
- Identify the location of critical components used in the schematics.
- Demonstrate a knowledgeable understanding of associated documentation often used in conjunction with the wiring schematics.

# Introduction

## **Schematics**

The schematics divide the vehicle electrical system into individual circuits. Components which interact with that circuit are shown on the same schematic.

In order to provide a standard for the way in which a Wiring Diagram (SSP) is written and read, there are general rules that apply. Components are drawn in such a way that their general layout and function are self-explanatory. They are arranged on the page so that the current path can be followed from **positive** (top) to **negative** (bottom).

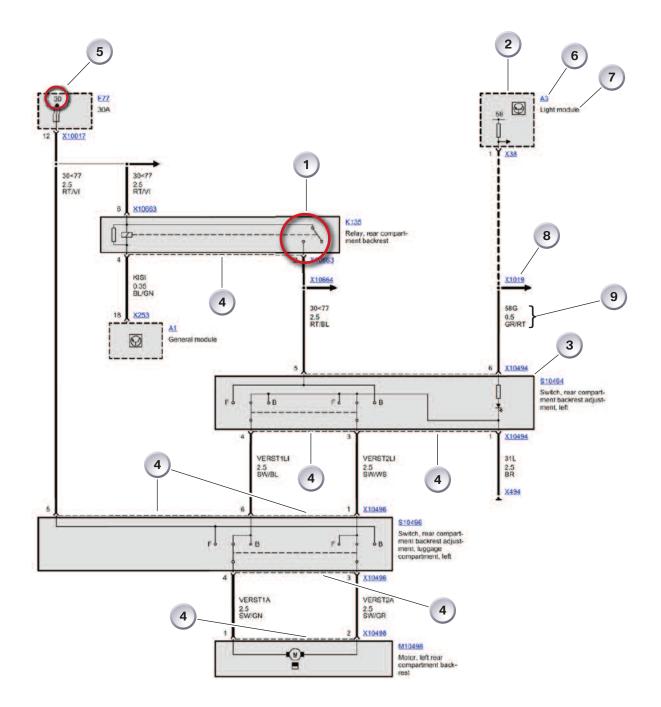
## **General Guidelines**

Wiring Diagram **"SSP-SP0000020123 LH Rear Seatback Adjustment"** will be used as an example.

- 1. Switches and relays are always shown in their rest position. (e.g. K135)
- 2. A component drawn in a dotted line indicates that only part of the component is shown. (e.g. A3)
- 3. A component drawn as a solid line indicates that all of that component is shown. (S10494)
- 4. The dotted line between pins 4, 2 of connector X10663, pins 5, 6 and 4, 3, 1 of connector X10494, pins 5, 6, 1 and 4, 3 of connector X10496, pins 1, 2 of connector X10498, indicate that all the pins belong to that connector.
- 5. Terminal operation is usually noted within a component box. (e.g. 15, 30, etc.)
- 6. Component designation is shown to the right of the box. (e.g. A3, K135, etc.)
- 7. Component name is shown under Component designation. (e.g. Light module; Relay, rear compartment backrest)
- 8. Splice points are shown between components, noted by a connector number. (e.g. X10664, X1019, etc.)
- 9. Signal name, wire cross section and color are noted as a list to the right of the wire between components. (e.g. 58G, 0.5, GR/RT). Of note, the wire cross section is given in square millimeters (mm<sup>2</sup>).

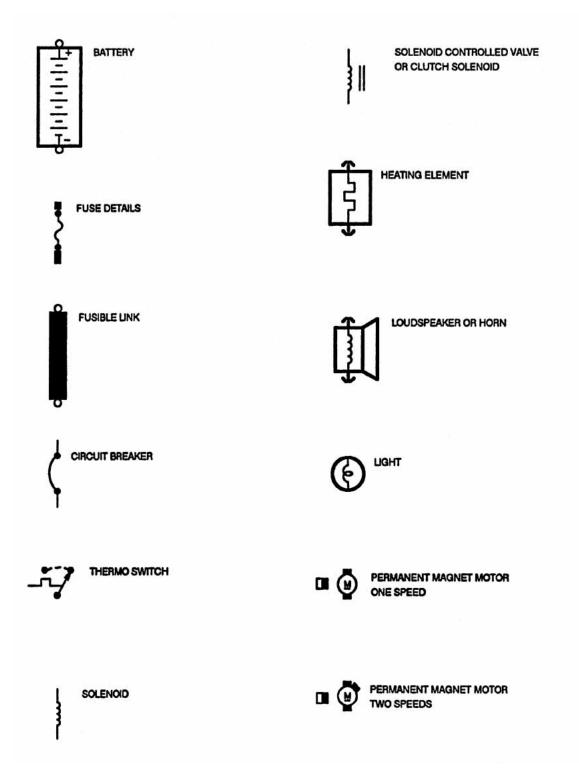
To obtain more information on a component or signal select any blue hotbox on the wiring diagram (additional information should appear to the left of the SSP, such as EBO, STA, PIB, etc.). It is also helpful to press the **Installation** button, on the lower left of the navigation bar on ISTA, after selecting a component's blue hotbox. This will show you all relevant SSP regarding the component you just selected.

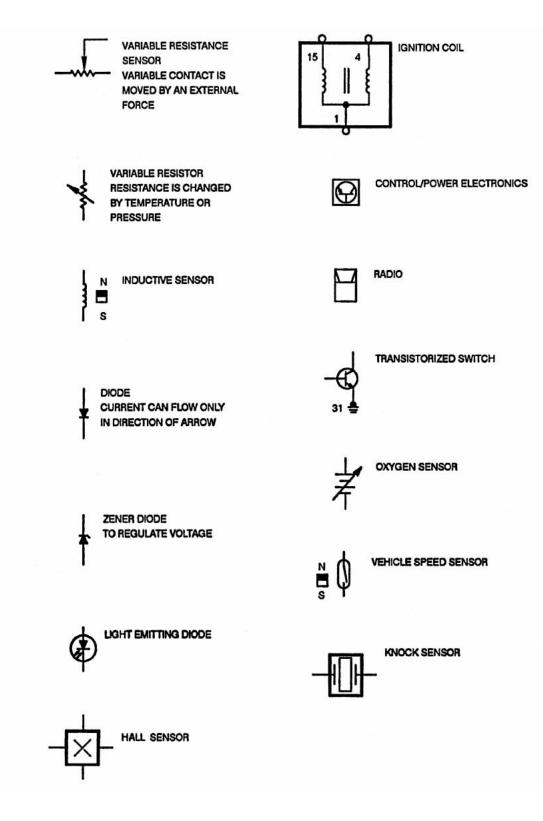
SSP-SP0000020123 LH Rear Seatback Adjustment

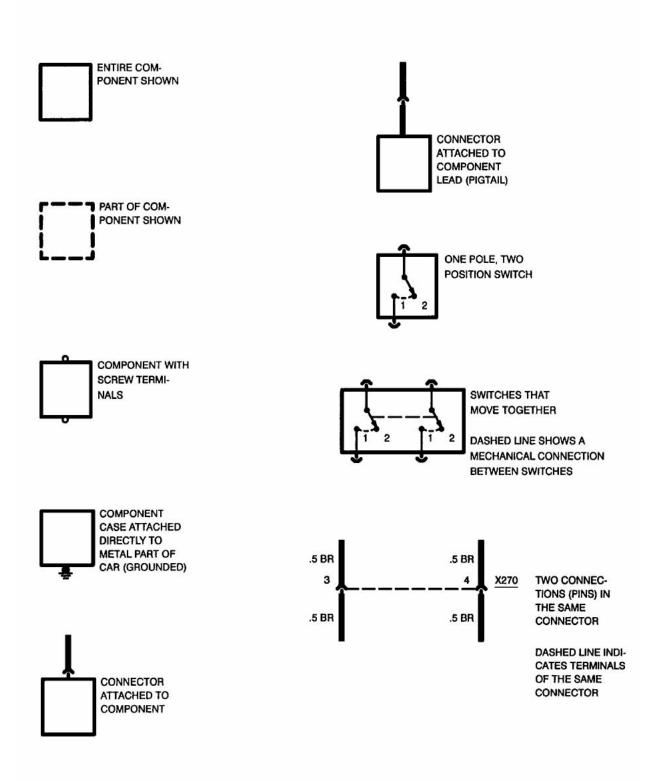


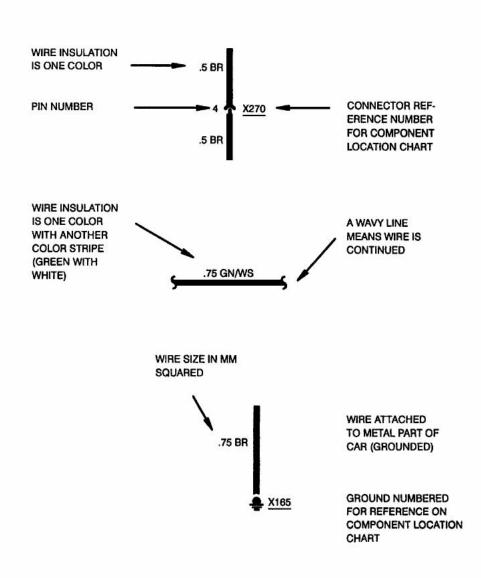
## **Circuit Symbols**

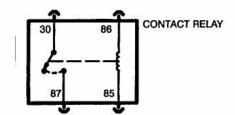
In order to work effectively with the ETM, the technician has to understand the meaning of the symbols used to represent electrical components and connections.

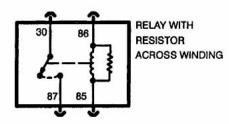


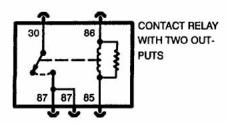


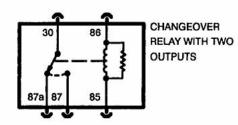




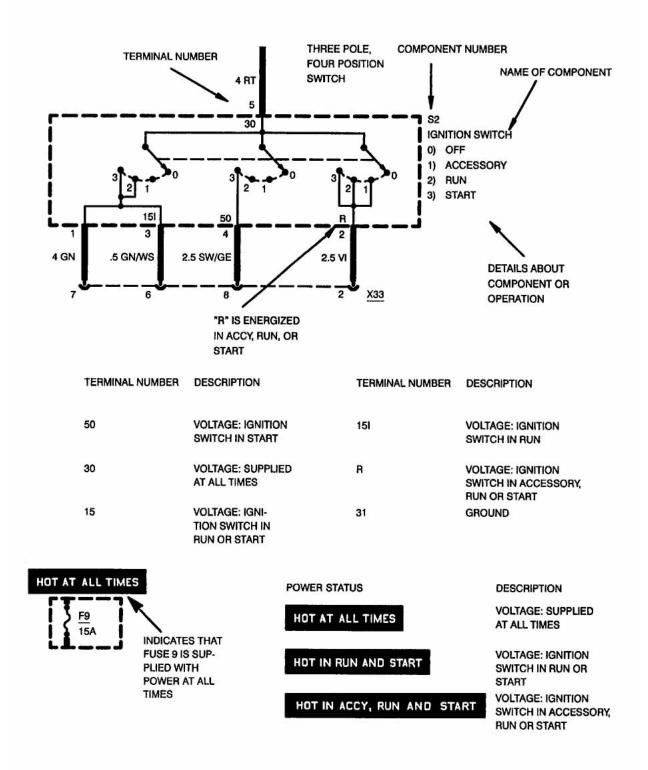


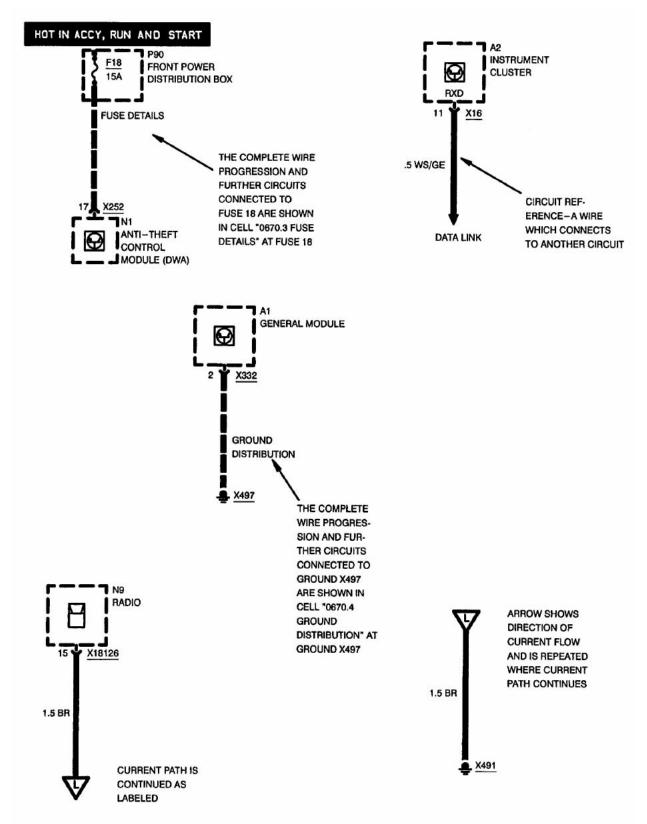


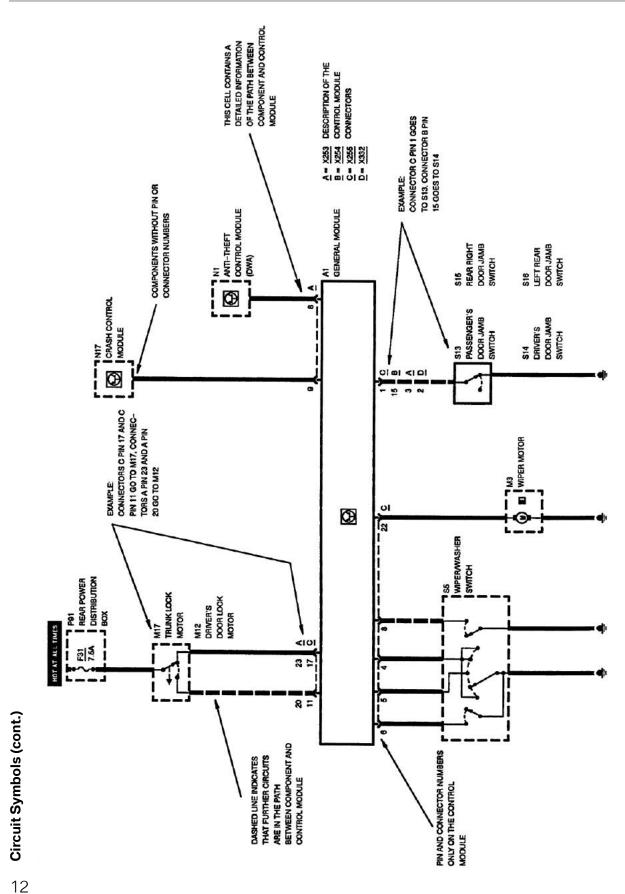




TERMINAL NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
30	RELAY INPUT
85	RELAY OUTPUT (WINDING)
86	RELAY INPUT (WINDING)
87	RELAY OUTPUT (ENERGIZED)
87a	RELAY OUTPUT (AT REST)







Wiring Diagrams and Associated Documents

## **Wire Color Abbreviations**

Abbreviation	English	German
TR	Transparent	Transparent
WS	White	Weiß
VI	Purple	Violett
BL	Blue	Blau
BR	Brown	Braun
GE	Yellow	Gelb
GR	Gray	Grau
GN	Green	Grün
OR	Orange	Orange
RS	Pink	Rosa
RT	Red	Rot
SW	Black	Schwarz

